SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1847.

OUR DOUBLE PAPER.

In issuing to our readers to-day a folio of eight pages, instead of the usual four, we make up to them in quantity for our omission of a paper on Tuesday last, and give them at the same time a sample of what it is in our power to do at any time that an exigency shall occur to justify in our mind the additional expense of one hundred per cent. on the cost of each day's issue. During the recess of Congress, occasions demanding such an exertion will, we suppose, rarely present themselves. But, during the sittings of Congress, we may expect to be under the necessity of recurring more frequently as will then be considered, the singular contest in to this expedient.

It will always be our aim not to be outdone in our exertions, either to serve the Public or to give to each of our subscribers the full worth of his contribution to the support of this establishment.

The Letter of our valued London Correspondent, which will be found on the page preceding this, affords so much information of interest, and such an array of statistics to be relied upon, and affording material for thought, that our readers will, we have no doubt, gladly receive it in lieu of any Edithem.

But the truth is, that at this moment every thing in regard to the absorbing topic, the Mexican War, friends. is in such a state of suspense and uncertainty, and the event of all that is uncertain is so doubtful, and that doubt is so full of anxiety and apprehension for our countrymen now exposed to the double danger of disease and of battle, that we have no heart just now to pursue the discussion of the whys ernment, or to speculate on the probabilities or the necessities of the future.

From this state of suspense and anxiety we shall be relieved, in a few days, by news which, let us hope, will be auspicious of a happier state of things. But, whether so or otherwise, we reserve, until after the event be known, any further commentary upon the subject.

THE MISSION OF MR. TRIST. .

There has very naturally-considering the mystery which has been affected concerning it-been much speculation on the part of our contemporaries and their correspondents in regard to the mission of Mr. Trist to Mexico. The particular object of that mission, and the character and extent of the represented, even by those supposed to be best acquainted with the purposes of the Administration. Nor is the actual ground of a controversy, if not direct collision of authority, between that gentleman much more distinctly known or surmised.

One account represents Mr. TRIST as being clothed with authority to control the conduct of the Campaign, under the distinguished veteran who commands. This can hardly be true, in any sense. Gen. Scott, in the field, is undoubtedly subject to the orders of the President of the United States; but he cannot be subjected to the orders of any person of inferior authority, whether Military or Civil. The President cannot delegate to the Chief Clerk of the Department of State the power to direct the Army and Navy of the United States. To suppose, indeed, that to this subordinate officer in the Government a discretionary power has been confided to suppose that the President has thought it necessary to establish a surveillance over the Commander of the Army; a supposition derogatory equally to the President and to the General.

It is formally suggested, however, by a writer in the Boston Post, that Mr. TRIST has been clothed with a Diplomatic Commission, of some sort, under Appropiation act, passed at the close of the late session of Congress:

" Fifty thousand dollars for the renewal of diplomatic intercourse with Mexico, with a view to the termination of ' hostilities, in the event that the Government of that Repub-' lic shall consent to enter upon negotiation.

The term "consent" is said to authorize the proposition of negotiation by the United States: and Mr. Trist is said to be deputed to the Headquarters of our Army to make this proposition. We hardly think that this would be carrying out the purpose of the appropriation. Negotiation implies the exercise of free will by both parties. Such Various schemes have been suggested for the defence of this negotiation cannot be carried on at the point of the city, but all impracticable, and it is evident that no resistance bayonet. There must first be a suspension of arms; which can only be arranged, as it appears to us, between the Commanders of the armies of the two belligerents. After such suspension, Diplomatic Agents intervene: but it would seem strangely distrustful either of the abilities or the disposition of Gen. Scorr, if, in so critical an emergency, the interposition of Mr. Trist as negotiator on our part were intended. We do not indeed see how, under the act of Congress above cited, any diplomatic Washington city, and conferred with the President or any offiappointment could be made by the President until cer of the Government upon the subject of said return of San-" the event" which it contemplates—that is to say, his instructions, and when was he sent on such mission; or the consent of Mexico to enter upon negotiationshall have occurred.

is informed. The case, therefore, would seem not to have arisen in which that appropriation could take effect.

We shall heartily rejoice, however, to find that all the proceedings of the Executive in the premises have been lawful, as well as judicious, and most thankful for the news, come when it may, of a suspension of hostilities, by whomsoever brought about.

The PRESIDENT of the United States, accompato this city on Wednesday evening last.

Mr. Secretary Buchanan has returned since. All the members of the Cabinet are, it is believ-

ed, now at their posts.

BOSTON RAILROAD. - The Traveller says there were probably twenty thousand persons who left Boston on Monday night after the fireworks in the railroad trains. So carefully and discreetly were these crowded trains managed, however, that, as far as we have been able to learn, not an accident occurred which may be considered as incident to these extraordinary arrangements.

HENRY CLAY.

As time passes on (eloquently and justly remarks the New Orleans "National") the people look to Mr. CLAY with increased affection. The feelings of the nation are yet to be wrought up to a higher pitch of intensity at the name of the Sage of Ash- make from them a series of extracts which are land than it has ever yet experienced. In permitlustre of his fame; but they did an injustice to when Mr. CLAY will be of history. His name statesmen as does the Alps from among the sur-Whigs who supported him will sleep in the patriot's grave, but there will be living gray-haired patriarchs, who are now known as the "Young Whigs of '44;" they will sit by the hearthstone and refer to those stirring times, and they will be honored and loved, because they were the friends of Mr. CLAY, and stood by his side in the memorable and, which he met his defeat. It is a legacy of love of country to leave behind them, possessed by all who can be referred to in the future as the political friends of HENRY CLAY.

An Answer to the Question, " What harm this War has done to us."

Col. WM. B. CAMPBELL's first regiment of Tennessee volunteers numbered 1,000 brave men on their march to Mexico. Only 350, rank and file, of this gallant regiment returned with their Colonel to their homes.

Col. WM. T. HASKELL's 2d regiment of Tennessee torial article of our own of the same length, had we volunteers numbered 1,040 on their march to Mexthe least temptation to inflict such a thing upon ico. Only 360 of these gallant men, rank and file. returned with Col. Haskell to their homes and friends-their wives and children-their fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, and other relatives and

The rest of them-thirteen hundred and thirtysickness and bullets, disease and shot, and swords, have consigned to an early grave in a foreign land, from their native homes, without coffins and winding sheets, or headstones to tell who they are or where they are. Poor fellows! mournful and vacant are many loved homes and firesides: but the and the wherefores of the past policy of our Gov- sleeping dead know it not. They repose beneath the burning sands of an inhospitable clime, promiscuously thrown together; and there they must rest in quiet till the last loud trump calls the nations of the earth to stand before the God of Armies! (Jonesborough Whig

> The Richmond Enquirer seems to be rendered so unhappy by a mistake of its own making, that, out of mere kindness, we will, as far as we can, relieve it from its apparent distress. The source of this distress is in the following supposed fact, as stated in its paper of the day before yesterday :

> "The National Intelligencer has not yet published Gen. Taylor's Letter, [to the Ohio Signal,] nor made the slightest allusion to it.'

The same statement was made by the Enquirer some days ago, but was not then thought to require any notice. Upon this repetition of it, however, it is perhaps due to the Enquirer to state that its fact powers conferred on Mr. Trist, are contradictorily is not a fact. The Letter referred to was published entire, and rather conspicuously, in the National Intelligencer of Thursday, July 1-the earliest practicable moment after it reached us.

Mr. WINTHROP .- We learn from the papers by the Caledonia (says the Boston Daily Advertiser) and Major General Scott, Commanding the Army, that our Representative in Congress, the Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, after having spent two or three weeks in London, had arrived in Paris. While in the former city he was presented to the Queen, at her levee, and was also at her birth-night ball, and subsequently at the drawing room at Buckingham Palace. From Galgnani's Paris Messenger we learn that on the 9th he was presented by the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States to the King and Queen of France at Neuilly.

The London Times contains a letter from its Mexican correspondent, dated at the capital, April 30. The writer recounts briefly the events that operations of a Military Commander placed in the had occurred up to the date of his letter, when the seld by order of the Commander-in-Chief of the advanced guard of the American army was eight leagues beyond Perote. Puebla, the second city in the forces there, which, according to El Monitor, are none. Mexico, he said, could then be taken whenever Gen. Scorr should choose, for the people had begun to find out, notwithstanding their city had been to direct the operations of the Army in the field, is styled the unconquered, that the present war was altogether different from any in which they had before been engaged.

"At this awful crisis of the national affairs," says the writer, "Congress acts with its usual absurdity. They have given the Executive unlimited authority to carry on the war, but strictly deprived it of the power of making peace. It has been also decreed that, if this city should be taken by the Americans, the Government may establish itself elsewhere, the following appropriation contained in the Civil and that Congress shall be represented by a committee in attendance on the wandering Executive. In the same vein, the Governor of the city (Trigueros) has published a proclamation, in which he reminds the populace that they are descendants of the Aztecs, and that their highest pleasure should be to present to their wives and children the bloody hands which have torn out the entrails of a Yankee! These documents serve to amuse the loungers at the corners of the streets, but fail to excite any spirit of resistance amongst the people. The lower orders listen with apathetic indifference, and in the houses of the higher preparations for a retreat to their distant estates are already observable. Ancient coaches are brought forth from their hiding places, and the ponderous accumulation of luggage with which a Mexican family travels may be seen piled in their courtyards, ready for immediate departure. will be offered

> Hon. George Ashmun-than whom a truer Representative of her high character Massachusetts has seldom, if ever, sent to Congress-last session introduced into the House the following resolution, which he supported with an able speech :

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be re quested to inform this House if any officer or agent of the United States was sent by him, or by his direction, to Havana, ta Anna; and, if so, who was the officer or agent, what were who was the person that visited Washington city and thus conferred with the President or any other officer of the Goment, and what was decided upon at such conferences. Also No such event has occurred, so far as the Public that he inform the House by what means and through what channel Santa Anna was informed that an order was issued to the commander of our naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico, diecting said commander not to obstruct Santa Anna's return to Mexico; and that he also transmit to this House copies of any letters, communications, or papers of any kind in the Executive Department of the Government, in any way relating t the subject of Santa Anna's return to Mexico.

This resolution, containing nothing offensive to the President, but, on the contrary, affording him a fair opportunity of exculpating himself from imputed misconduct in the premises, was rejected by an almost exclusive party vote; but three Locofonied by Mr. Attorney General CLIFFORD, returned cos, who preferred their country's honor to their party's behests, voting for it.

The Locofocos have never dared deny that it was by the procuration of Mr. Polk that Santa Anna returned to Mexico. Some even-and his organ among the rest-have undertaken to justify and applaud his course. From what secret motive, then, did the Locofoco majority of the House refuse to gratify the natural curiosity of the country ? "Aid and comfort was" furnished to the enemy, and, on his own confession, by the President of the United States: why not let it be understood by the country upon what ground it was furnished?

[New York Tribune.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS DELTA OF JULY 2. We yesterday received files of Mexican papers from the capital to and of the 12th ultimo, dates three days later than any previously received. We

given below. We find in them no evidences of ting his defeat for President, they dimmed not the that formidable, fearful opposition to the advance of Gen. Scott, the apprehensions of which, for the themselves and to their country which will be felt last day or two, so alarmed the nerves of some of by generations yet unborn. The time will come the more sensitive of our contemporaries. The same unsettled, indecisive, neutralizing policy seems then will stand out from among his contemporary to prevail at the capital which has so long been characteristic of Mexican policy. We hear nothing rounding mountains. Theusands of the gallant of those thirty thousand of an army, which with a valor equalled only by that evinced by the troops of a celebrated King of France, who marched up and down an emisence, were marching out to attack and annihilate Gen. Scott

> n his quarters at Puebla. Santa Anna, it seems, however ambitious he may be t play the dictator, is rather shy in proclaiming his preferences He appears to think that, as he can get along though minus half his "understanding," he can keep the Government movng though resting on a fraction of a Ministry.

THE WAR. - The files before us contain full reviews of the pinions of the different newspapers throughout the country, which number about twenty, and with but one single exception (in Durango) they are fully in favor of the war.

THE DICTATORSHIP .- El Monitor Republicano of the 12th altimo contains a lengthy article on the subject of the Dictatorship. Up to that date Santa Anna was not proclaimed, nor had he proclaimed himself, Dictator. Indeed, the Monitor ridiculed the idea that he designed to become one. The rumor to that effect which prevailed in the capital is alleged to have originated with and been propagated by his enemie and the enemies of the country.

No CHANGE OF POLICY.-The Monitor asserts that the new Cabinet is not to be entirely formed of Puros, (Demo crats,) as stated in some of the journals, and that the new Ministers will carry out the policy of their predecessors. San ta Anna thinks that without a full Ministry-with the Minis ters of War and Finance, together with the clerks in the Bu reau of Foreign Relations-he will be able, for the time being carry on the Government.

In an article published in the same paper of the 10th, w ind the following paragraph:

"There is no doubt that the majority of the nation is it favor of carrying on the war, and we are consequently convinced that it is impossible to enter into any arrangement for peace; were it to be concluded it would prove fatal to the nationality of Mexico. The defenders of the nation are, there-fore, encouraged with brilliant hopes of final success, as it i undoubted that the position in which the United States finds itself must, in the end, secure us triumphant success, notwithstanding our former disasters. All of us who sincerely wis he continuation of the war look upon an equivocal policy as dangerous, and all overtures of peace a perilous means to se ure it; for this reason we are opposed to any change in the olitics which may give it a pacific appearance

Congress.-Congress met at the capital at last on the 10th and the proposition of declaring a recess was lost by one vote. El Republicano of the 12th, in a leader of great length, reommends that the forces which are intended to defend the apital should be well and properly instructed and drilled, as hey have plenty of time before the American army arrives here. Being chiefly recruits, the Generals commanding them, e says, should take great pains in their drill. The editor says that the chieftains should bear in mind that that is to be heir last effort, and consequently no exertion to have it suc essful should be spared.

THE PEACE PARTY .- El Razonador, the peace paper, says that it has recommended peace only because it is convinced that the Government would not or could not carry on the war; but at the same time it approves Santa Anna's withdrawal of his resignation, and praises him very much, saying that he is the only man in the country who can keep alive the

THE PRESIDENCY .- The Legislature of Aguascalientes had given its vote to Gen. Almonte. A letter from Oajaca says that Santa Anna has been unanimously nominated Presiden by the Legislature of that State.

GEN. VALENCIA.-Gen. Valencia had reported having ar ived at San Luis Potosi on the 5th June, where he took im mediate command of the army. Gen. Salas had also arrived there, and taken charge of his post.

GEN. BUSTAMENTE. - Gen. Bustamente was at Irapuato on he 5th, where he was to begin immediately to raise forces com the State of Guanajuato. It was thought that Gen. All cotia had issued an order by which Bustamente would be obliged to go as far as Sinaloa, in order to take command of

the Monitor of the 11th, that Santa Anna and Canalizo had "made friends" once more, and, consequently, the examina tion of the latter for his conduct at Cerro Gordo was dropped. Although it was reported that he had been appointed Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, he was to be employed in the defence of the capital.

MORE GUERRILLAS .- El Estandarte de los Chinacates. ublished at San Luis Potosi, says that a large body of guer rillas has been organized at Bocas, about twelve leagues from San Luis, and that they were all well armed and equipped.

MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE INTERCEPTED .- Gen. Aivarez sent an express from Ameca, on the 11th, with correspondence intercepted in the possession of a courier going from the capital to Puebla. The Government had called on the different persons sending letters, in order that they should be opened and read, to show whether or not they contained any information of which the Americans could avail them

GEN. SCOTT'S MARCH TO THE CAPITAL .- El Republican the 11th has accounts from Puebla, in which it is stated that the American torces would not move towards the capital pefore six weeks, (from the 10th June,) as they were awaitne reinforcements and heavy artillery from Vera Cruz. El Monitor of the same date publishes a letter in which the writer states that he has been informed that the whole forces will nove towards the capital in all from the 15th to the 20th, as they had resolved and were determined to spend and celebrate the 4th of July at the capital.

Assistance Solicited From Gen. Scott .- A letter reseived at the capital on the 10th, from Tlascala, says that the inhabitants of that place had addressed a petition to General Scott, asking protection of him, as a chief of guerrillas, Portillo, was constantly annoying them. , The Monitor says that it seems the Tiascaltecos wish to imitate their predecessors during the time when the Spaniards went to conquer them.

ATTACK ON GEN. SCOTT .- A correspondent from Puebla rites on the 7th to a friend in the capital that the American forces are scarcely 6,000 men; and, as Gen. Scott could not leave that place for some time, it would be good policy to have the Mexican forces marched to Puebla and there attack the

Americans, who were not prepared for an effective defence. A letter from Tuspan, of 31st May, says that the inhabitants are so much frightened there, that, as soon as they saw a vessel approaching the port, they packed up their beds and ran to the woods, where they remained until they were assured that there was no danger in the town.

[The Southern Mail having failed last night, we are inlebted for the above to the Baltimore Sun, which received it by express, in advance of the mail 1

OLD AND NEW COURTS IN NEW YORK. THE OLD SUPREME COUNT.-Chief Justice Beardsley and Utica in dispatching the work left in the hands of the old Supreme Court.

THE NEW SUPREME COURT (now in session at the Capitol n Albany) were engaged on Wednesday, during the forenoon, in debating several propositions relative to the terms of Court, but they adjourned for the day before final action

SHOCKING DEATH .- The Bangor Whig says that, on Monday last, Mr. Benjamin Cochran, of Dover, in Piscataquis county, (Maine,) was killed by a bull. He had recently purchased a fine blooded bull for the improvement of the breed of cattle in that vicinity, and left his house at nine o'clock in the morning. In about two hours afterward, one of his neighbors, in passing, found Mr. Cochran prostrated in the barn-yard insensible. He soon ceased to breathe. The bull had ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

The Troy Daily Post publishes the following letter from General TAYLOR, addressed to a citizen of Lansingburg, New York:

Headquarters Army of Occupation,

Camp near Monterey, May 29, 1847.

Dear Sir: It is with much pleasure that I acknowledge the receipt of your most interesting letter of the 1st instant, and to which I desire to reply in terms more expressive of my thanks to you for your kind consideration for myself, and yet ore so of my high appreciation of the upright and patriotic sentiments which are the principal tenor of your letter; but I am burdened with official duties, and at this moment with many letters from distant sources, which require attention, and will necessarily oblige me to reply to you in few lines.

The Presidential office presents no inducements to me seek its honors or responsibilities; the tranquillity of private life, on the contrary, is the great object of my aspirations on the conclusion of the war. But I am not insensible to the persuasion that my services are yet due to the country, as the ountry shall see fit to command them. If still as a soldier, I am satisfied. If in higher and more responsible duties, desire not to oppose the manifest wish of the people. But I will not be the candidate of any party or clique, and, should the nation at large seek to place me in the chair of Chief Magistracy, the good of all parties and national good would e my great and absorbing aim.

Sentiments such as these have been the burden of my re-plies to all who have addressed me on this subject, expressing assurance that by the spontaneous and unanimous voice of the people alone, and from no agency of my own, can I be withdrawn from the cherished hopes of private retirement and tranquillity, when peace shall return.

Please accept, with this my brief reply, the warm appreiation and high consideration of yours, most sincerely,
Z. TAYLOR, Maj. General U.S. Army.

WHIG NOMINATION IN GEORGIA.

Gen. DUNCAN L. CLINCH has been nominated by the Whigs of Georgia as their candidate for the office of Governor of that State. This excellent nomination was made by a Whig State Convention, which met at Milledgeville on the 1st instant. We cannot doubt that it will be ratified by the votes of a majority of the people of Georgia when the time shall arrive for them to express their opinion upon it.

During its session the Convention adopted resoutions in favor of Gen. TAYLOR for the Presidency, and returning thanks to the Hon. J. C. CALHOUN for his course in the Senate of the United States.

IMPIOUS PRESUMPTION .- The York Gazette of last week contained in its columns a letter written, says the editor, by "one of the purest and best men and most distinguished citizens of Pennsylvania," in the course of which occurred the following passage respecting the war, printed in capital etters, just as we copy it:

" You think the war a 'horrid butchery.' I think it THE LORIOUS EXECUTION OF OUR COUNTRY'S GLORIOUS MISSION, NDER THE DIRECTION OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE, TO CIVIL ZE AND CHRISTIANIZE, AND RAISE UP FROM ANARCHY AND DEGRADATION A MOST IGNORANT, INDOLENT, WICKED, AND UNHAPPY PEOPLE! It is the will of God that the afflictions f this people shall be speedily terminated—the wicked to be ut off—the well-disposed to be regenerated and protected."

Who made known to this writer the Divine counsel? Who communicated to him "the will of Have we prophets in these days, and is Saul also among them? Are the other pleas for this "horrid butchery" to be abandoned, and are we now to take the ground that we are the commissioned agents to execute the decrees of the Almighty, and, by a baptism of fire, wounds, and death, to manifest his gospel of peace on earth and good will to man to "the ignorant, wicked, indolent, and unhappy" Mexicans? Is this Christianity, or is it not cather the spirit of Mohammedanism which with two hundred souls on board, would not have been compropagated the religion of its false prophet at the point of the scimetar !- Fork Republican.

FROM THE CALIFORNIA EXPEDITION.

Extract of a Letter, dated U. S. SHIP PREBLE, Off Cape St. Lucas, Gulf of California, May 13, 1847.

Most unexpectedly we have met the sloop of war Cyane, who inform us that they can forward letters home. We have,

however, but a moment to write. On the 20th of April we arrived at San Francisco, in 25 days from Callao, where we found our convoy all arrived, and discharging Government stores, and would be ready to leave for Canton the last of April. Not finding the Commo ore or any of the squadron, we sailed next for Monterey, where we arrived in thirty-six hours-distance about one hun

Here we found Commodore Biddle in the flag-ship Colum-Independence, Commodore Shubrick, sailed for Mazatlan a week before we arrived. We brought down despatches for the Commodore, fortunately having waited at Callao the arrival of the Panama steamer.

We left Monterey on the 2d instant, and are bound to Callao, where we expect to remain eight or ten days, and We have heard of the capture of Vera Cruz, and of the march of Gen. Scott towards Mexico.

PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS

The news by the Calcdonia has produced an effect upon the prices of flour, grain, and provisions in general, that must be gratifying to consumers. Flour went down a dollar, and is now selling at from \$6 to \$6.12, with every indication of a still further decline. This is as we have more than once predicted, and we prophesy that flour will be bought this fall as cheap as has been known for many years. Europe seems lessness of one of the members of a volunteer corps of that to have recovered from blight and short crops, and has in prospect one of the best harvests ever known. The weather, through Britain, Germany, France, Egypt, and Russia, coninues most favorable, and the grain fields are pouring in a rich supply, choking back the speculation which had saddled Famine and was riding it at a golden pace. The deltas of between them, and each having the child by the hand. Egypt are described by all accounts as promising unprecedented supplies. Hungary, Wallachia, and other sections of Germany are equally fruitful, while France and Great Britain the Union cheers the poor man with promises of plenty. The have been at least one thousand. honest farmer has been reaping a rich reward of high prices for the year past, and will be well paid for the year to come, but he cannot wish scarcity and high prices when so many must suffer; he is not so selfish as that, nor money loving, however much a class of Vandals may prey upon the calami- his feet by the following toast, which was received with hearty ties of the people. We rejoice in common with thousands applause : that the crisis of starvation is over, and that millions on both continents can breathe freer, in hopes of a livelihood ordained by Providence for all .- N. Y. Sun

Town MEETING .- One of the largest town meetings that of Hagerstown, (Maryland,) assembled there on Saturday thrill with lofty emotions. Mr. C., on closing his remarks, afternoon last, pursuant to previous notice, to deliberate upon offered the following the Carlisle outrage which resulted in the death of one of our most valuable citizens. Gen. Otho H. Williams presided, and a preamble and a series of resolutions were offered by Jos. fit of the latter. I. Metrick, Esq., and adopted with great unanimity by the meeting .- Hagerstown Herald.

THADDRUS PHELPS, Esq., who died in the city of New York on Wednesday last, was for many years a prominent public-spirited citizen, and an enterprising and successful metustices Whittlesey and McKissock are busily engaged at 1784; went to New York about 1810 or 1812, and estab- hoped may recover from his injuries. lished the well-known mercantile house of Howard & Phelose was an ardent advocate of free trade doctrines, and, with Mr. Governor of the State of Michigan, since deceased; and he has left a large family circle and numerous friends and relatives, who will deeply lament their loss.

LIEUT. Cor. HUNT .- We understand that this gailant outy Quartermaster General, has been relieved and ordered to Washington. He will be succeeded here by Major D. D. TOMPKINS. The very arduous nature of the duties discharged by Col. Hunt should entitle him to the thanks of the country. [New Orleans Picayune.

FOUR DAYS LATER PROM FRANCE.

The French steamship Union, Captain HERBERT, from Cherbourg June 22d, arrived at New York on Thursday evening. She brought over 139 passengers. A telegraphic despatch gives the following

Emile de Girardin, editor of the Presse, was arrested for bel, in insinuating the sales of titles to the peerage, and was and over to appear for trial on the 22d June.

The Chamber of Deputies have extended to the 1st of Feb-

uary the law permitting the free importation of God into

From Portugal we have accounts of the arrangements en ered into between the Junta and the British Commander, guarantying a liberal government to the Portuguese nation. The Junta, deprived of the chief of its squadron and of its pest troops, finally consented to accept the armistice and the four articles of the treaty proposed by Col. Wilde, on condition that a Ministry should be formed which should be a guaranty against despotism and acts of cruelty. A Ministry, having at its head the Count Lavindie, was considered the best to satisfy this demand. The English Consul has ordered that the blockade should be enforced with less vigor.

The harvests in France promise an abundant yield. The French and American Company's steamer Philadelphia was at Cherbourg, to take her place in the line as the next regular packet.

FIRST TRIP OF THE WASHINGTON.

FROM THE "UNION."

LONDON, JUNE 16, 1847. We left New York in the Washington (the first U. S. mail steamer for Europe) at 4 o'clock P. M., and were compelled to remain two hours at Sandy Hook for the tide to rise we could cross the bar.

We then drew twenty-one feet of water; and when we reached Southampton were drawing but sixteen feet six inches. aving burnt, in the fourteen days out, near 700 tons of coal. We came to anchor at 1 o'clock yesterday and found the Britannia, which sailed from Boston the same day, had arrived at Liverpool thirty-six hours before us. The day previous to our arrival the Washington became very crank, and when she crosses the Atlantic on the next trip will take from two to three hundred tons of coal more on board than when she left New York, which will make her safe and slow. This noble vessel has been built too sharp and one deck too high, which deck must be taken off or she cannot be what the Go

equires in a mail steamer. Razee her and she will cross in from one to two days less time than the Liverpool boats. It is unfortunate that the two first steamers of the national competition are a failure, but it is so: and from the time when the floors were laid, those who knew pointed to the result as now realized. The Washington was built on the model of a sailing ship, to turn to windward, when she should have been built as a Baltimore flat-sharp, and not draw for sea over eighteen feet. With her breadth of beam she should have six or seven feet less hold; if her depth of hold is required, then she should be from eight to ten fee nore beam.

We are now fairly engaged in the contest with mother Eng land; both Governments have come forward with noble liber-ality, and if the Washington and Lafayette cannot far distance their competitors, then others shall. The same ship-builde and steam engine makers who completed the Washington can if left to themselves, furnish us with all that we require.

Every comfort and luxury was enjoyed by the passengers in the Washington from New York, and with Capt. Hewitt all may feel secure in crossing the ocean. His prudence placed one hundred and fifty tons of pig iron in the ship, with out which our situation would have been very unpleasant. It is a great novelty to build a steamer so sharp as to requi ballasting, and to draw too much water to pass out of our noble New York harbor at all times. It is, however, so : and can only be altered by razeeing the two vessels now built.

We had fine weather and no head winds. Had we en-

ountered a succession of easterly gales, we should have been out of coal when two-thirds across the Atlantic; and this.

FROM MONTEREY.

We conversed with a gentleman vesterday, who left Monterey on the 11th ultimo. He brings not a word of news. Order reigned in Monterey and Saltillo. When Gen. TAY-LOB would march to San Luis Potosi, or whether or not he would ever go there, were secrets to every one in those parts but himself. It is doubtful if his mind is yet made up, or if s orders are definite on the subject. A respectable Mexican had arrived at Monterey from Linares on the 11th. He stated positively that he had seen a letter from Gen. Urrea to the andant of the place, ordering him to have all the forces nder his command in readiness by the 20th, as he (Urrea) tended to be there about that time, when he would recomence his predatory warfare on Americans passing from Capargo to Monterey and Saltillo. All this may be true, but it is just as likely not to be .- N. O. Delta.

A Norwegian newspaper is to be established in the town of the negroes are described to have been by the

el, in making the announcement, says :

"The Norwegian settlements in the West are already numerous and growing rapidly. There are now in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa twenty such settlements, and sixteen of them within the limits of this Territory. They embrace a poculation of from fifteen to twenty thousand frugal, industrious, nonest, law-loving, and law-abiding citizens. The principal settlement is on the Koskonong prairie, where there are nearly a thousand Norwegian families

The Valley Whig of Friday announces the death of LEWIS NEAL, Esq., the delegate elect to the Virginia State gislature from the election district of Giles and Mercer. Mr. N. had been for some time in delicate health. He was Whire, elected from a doubtful district

Mr. John M. Brown, a native of Petersburg, (Va.) lost his life in Richmond on the 4th through the culpable carecity, whilst the military were firing a national salute. A nusket of one of the Richmond Grevs was loaded with a ball cartridge, and the deceased, who was among the spectators, was shot through the head. The unfortunate man was stand ing at the time conversing with a friend, a young child being

The Fourth of July was celebrated at Philadelphia by a large company of Whigs in the Chinese Museum. CHARLES groan with abundance. The state of our own harvest too has Gilrin, Esq. presided, and among the invited guests were had its effect on the market. It is impossible even for specu- the Hon. JOHN SERGEANT and the Hon. LESLIE COMBS, of lators to cheat Nature's testimony, which from every part of Kentucky. The number that sat down to dinner is said to

After the removal of the cloth speeches were made by the two distinguished guests named above, in reply to toasts offered in their honor, and by GEORGE C. COLLINS and JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, Esqs. The latter gentleman was brought to

The Nestor of the Philadelphia Press, Joseph R. Chand-LER, Esq.-May his future life be as happy as his past has been honorable and useful.

To this sentiment Mr. CHANDLER replied (remarks the North American) in a speech full of fervor and enthusiasm, we ever remember to have seen congregated in the Town-hall | which warmed the breasts of his auditors and made the heart

The Whig Party and Whig Principles-The man who thinks lightly of the former cannot give the country the bene-

RAILBOAD ACCIDENT .- A railroad accident of a rather seous character occurred at the eastern road depot in Salem, (Mass.) on Thursday evening. A gentleman by the name of C. G. Smith, of Boston, in attempting to get upon the cars after they had started, was jammed between the train and a post in the depot, and two of his ribs broken and other inchant of that city. He was a native of Connecticut ; born in juries received. He was brought back to Boston, and it is

THE EIGHTH OF JULY IN NEW YORK .- The Eighth of July, which to-day will probably be remarkable for heat, S. Allen and others, exerted himself in 1836-'37 to exchange least in this latitude, has nevertheless cut a figure in history special charters for the system of free-banking. One of Mr. It is the anniversary of the penance done in 1174 by Henry I PRELIE'S daughters espoused STEVENS T. MASON, the first of England for the murder of that haughty churchman Thomas a Becket. On this day 314 years ago, died Ariosto, the Italian poet of chival:y. To-day makes up fifty years and Burke departed from this world into another since Edu and invisible sphere of action. On this day, too, one hundred and thirty-eight years since, took place the battle of Poltowa, when Charles XII. of Sweden, displaying all the energy officer, who has served here so long and so faithfully as De- and fertility of his character, fought the Russians at great dis advantage, and was badly beaten. So much for the past. We have a notion, however, that, by-and-by, history will have something better to record for every day in the year than the penances of superstitious and intriguing Kings or the battles of bull-headed ones. Meanwhile for to-day the chief business is to keep cool .- Tribune.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, JULY 8, 1847.

Circumstances surely seem to go far to confirm the truth of he statements contained in the letter which you published a few days since from Major Downing, with regard to the renissness of Government in reinforcing our armies in Mexico, and that "the President was determined Scorr and TAYLOR should not whip the Mexicans any faster than was prudent.' At this moment, as I sit down to write, the newsboys in the streets, with their extras, are crying "another battle in Mexico;" and on glancing at the news it appears that the detachments of our troops are still struggling with powerful bands of guerrillas in the heart of the country ; that our baggagetrains are cut off, and many of them destroyed; and that Gen. Scott, with but five or six thousand men, out of the reach of timely support, was in the vicinity of the city of Mexico, where, according to some accounts, thirty thousand roops were concentrated under Santa Anna as Dictator, with ninety pieces of cannon. And thus has it been from the mmencement of the war to the present moment : the country has been almost constantly pained with accounts of the exposed condition of our gallant armies, far away in the enemy's country, unsupported by the necessary and promised reinforcements, left to fight their way as best they could through vastly superior forces.

It may be that good luck may yet wait upon our arms, and that Gen. Scorr may carry his little army safely through the perilous crisis. And it may be that, in the final struggle at Mexico, the chances may turn against us, and fill the country with mourning and wo. However, the Government is safe, according to the revelations of the President to the " Major: if the armies win the Government claims the glory, and if the armies lose the Generals must bear the disgrace.

The National Whig at Washington will have to give up ts labored argument to prove that the letter from Gen. Tar Lon, in the Cincinnati Signal, was a forgery. Its genuineness seems to be confirmed by another letter, similar in sentiment and language, to a gentleman in this State, just pubished in the Troy Post, and copied into some of the New York papers. The worthy General does undoubtedly employ some portion of his leisure time in answering letters; and f the Administration is anxious to put a stop to it, the most effectual way probably would be to send him on more troops, set him in motion, and keep him so busy that he would find no time to write. The President perhaps thought to let him lie still at Monterey and rust out ; but it seems to have been miscalculation after all.

The Committee of Physicians to investigate the ship fever will make a report to-day. It will remove very much the eeling of alarm which has prevailed among many of our citizens on this subject. I learn from one of the committee that ess than one hundred deaths have occurred from this fever in the city (out of the hospitals) in the last six months. Their report also shows that nearly all the deaths, whether in the spitals or out, have occurred among the poorest immigrants, who have suffered starvation and want of cleanliness.

Most of the time for a week past the weather has been exressively hot, and people, who can, are getting out of the city and away to the watering places.'

FROM BALTIMORE AND THE NORTH.

BALTIMORE, JULY 9-5 P. M.

There was a further investigation to-day in the City ourt, before Walton Gray, Esq., into the recent affray at Annapolis. A number of witnesses who were on board the oat were examined. They all aver that the attack was made by persons on shore, and testify to the participation of several negroes in the outrage, also that firearms were discharged by hose on shore.

Judge Brewer, of Annapolis, was present and gave in his estimony. His statement differs from some of the statements heretofore published. He thinks that while the recrimination was going on between the parties on the boat and on the wharf, some boys from on board the boat rushed on the shore, picked up some stones, and retreated on board the boat. The affray then commenced, but whether the first stone was thrown from the shore or from the boat the Judge would not say. The greatest quantity of stones, however, were thrown from the shore.

In regard to the firing from the shore, the Judge says there was but one gun fired, but a small pistol was discharged at the boat twice by a young man, who has since been arrested The large cannon which was brought down the Judge spiked with his toothpick, driving it into the vent, and cutting it off close with his penknife. The cannon was not loaded—two

attempts were made to load it, both of which, the Judge states, he succeeded in frustrating.

The Judge saw no negroes engaged in the affray, though there probably might have been, as he was busily engaged in dispersing the mob from another part of the wharf to where ses. The boat was cast loose by a Mr. Hyde, who did it in his anxiety to get the boat away before an affray commenced. Mr. Brady was wounded by a shot from the boat whilst assisting Judge Brewer to arrest the young man who was firing the pistol. Hall and Lockerman were wounded about the same time, near the end of the wharf. Hall was making ready to throw a brick when he was shot in the foot.

On the conclusion of the evidence of Judge Brewer the examination rested, with the understanding that some further estimony would be adduced on Monday.

The news of the French steamer, received here after 11 o'clock last night-which in reality is no later than the Caledonia's accounts-has had no effect upon our market. There were saies to-day of about 800 bbls. Howard street brands at \$5.25 a \$5.31-more than which will not be given. City Mills has declined, with sales since the news of about 00 bbls. at \$5.37 to \$5.50. Susquehanna will not bring

ver \$5.25. Corn meal dull at \$3, and no buyers. Wheat is very dull of sale at 100 a 105 cents for prime red and 110 a 112 for white. Sales to-day of white corn 64, and of yellow do. at 65 a 66; oats 42 a 44; rye 84; cloverseed \$4.75.

Provisions are dull. Beef cattle \$2.75 per 100 fbs. gross average; hogs \$5.121 a \$6; groceries quiet; whiskey 25 a 26 cents, a decline; hay (timothy) \$16 a \$17 per ton; common washed wool 24 a 25 cents; unwashed 14 a 15.

The foreign news has depressed the tobacco market-transactions very small. Holders unwilling to submit to a decline. and buyers refuse purchasing. There is no change, in the absence of sales, to notice in the regular range of prices. The inspections are 703 hhds , including 452 Maryland, 316 Ohio, 27 Kentucky, and 8 Pennsylvania.

The stock market is inactive. Sales of \$1,000 Maryland sterling 5's at 751 , \$1,200 City 6's 1001; 31 shares Baltinore and Ohio Railroad 474; U. S. 6's closed at 1071 bid.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, JULY 9-5 P. M. The French steamer's news has had no effect on the flour market. Sales to-day of Genesee brands at \$6, and of Southern at \$6.06\frac{1}{2} a 6.12\frac{1}{2}. Corn meal is dull, with sales

at \$3 per barrel. Not much doing in grain. Sales of Genesce wheat at 138, and of Ohio at 125 cents. White corn 62 a 63, and about 40,000 bushels yellow at 65 to 74 cents : oats 43; rye 84,

with sales. The cotton market remains without animation-prices with difficulty sustained. Sales very small.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 9-5 P. M. Small sales Western flour at \$5.25 5.371. Corn meal

\$3 a 3.25. Prime red wheat 120 cents; yellow corn 68 a 70; white lo. 65 : oats 45 : rve 86.

The Government steamers Secretary Mason and Secretary Buchanan, with the schooner Col. Yell, went to sea on Saturday from Philadelphia. The destination of these vessels is for Vera Cruz, via Key West. They are laden with stores TELEGRAPH TO WHEELING .- On Wednesday afternoon

the first lightning message was received from Wheeling, Virginia. Mr. O'Reilly does more than he promises, and is pushing the Atlantic and Ohio line with an energy that will soon join the At'antic and the Mississippi by telegraphic communication .- North American. The Washington "Union" says : "We had the pleasure

of seeing yesterday Father McElnor, who returned on Saturdsy from Mexico in good health. He had not been further west than Matamoros. His colleague (Father Rsr) had been cut off by assassination, to the great regret of every one wile was acquainted with his holy mission and his noble cha-